

NETHERSOLE UNDER BOND. TRIAL FOR "SAPHO."

ENGLAND WARNS EUROPE

"We Have the Ships,"
(Every British Warship Is Ready.)

"We Have the Men,"
(60,000 Troops Ordered to Africa.)

"We Have the Money, Too!"
(£300,000,000 Asked for War.)

LONDON, March 5.—A feeling of suppressed alarm prevailed here this evening following the scarcely veiled announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the hostility of Europe toward Great Britain.

His budget included \$300,000,000 as war expenses, and he explained the suddenness of its presentation to the Commons as due to "a desire to afford both our adversaries and foreign critics proof of our earnestness in the work in which we are engaged."

That the Ministers of the Crown should feel it necessary to convey a warning to Europe in such a way, coupled with the knowledge of the invitation of the Colonies to send more men to Africa, makes the international situation appear very grave.

It is stated that every warship is available for sea and that naval officers ashore have been notified what ship they will join in case of emergency. The stream of 60,000 additional troops for South Africa has begun, and there is no doubt the Commons will vote the supplies.

DETAILS OF THE BUDGET.

£300,000,000 May Cover Expenses of the War—Methods of Taxation.

LONDON, March 5.—The House of Commons was crowded to-day and all the public galleries were thronged in anticipation of the budget statement.

The return of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Michael Hicks-Beach, introducing the budget, shows that an expenditure of £154,000,000 (£76,000,000) has to be provided for in the budget of 1900-1901, including £20,000,000 (£10,000,000) on account of the war. The same statement shows that the Exchequer account of 1900-1901 would have given a surplus of upward of £5,000,000, but that the supplementary war estimates of £20,000,000 makes the expenditure exceed the revenue by £17,770,000 (£9,000,000).

The Chancellor, after laying the figures before the House, pointed out that the country had to face a total estimated expenditure in consequence of the war, no less than six times as much as had been estimated in October last.

He explained the various resources which led to the early introduction of the budget, including "a desire to afford both our adversaries and foreign critics proof of our earnestness in the work in which we are engaged."

He next explained the present financial situation, dwelling with satisfaction on the increase in the actual over-estimated revenue being due to the steady and extraordinary increase of business, and stating that the increase in the value and volume of foreign commerce had been quite exceptional and that it was not at the expense of home industries.

that the increase in wines was not as large as expected, which was perhaps due to the absence of the ordinary winter festivities.

Against the estimated expenditure of £154,000,000 for the coming year the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated the revenue on the existing basis of taxation, at £136,230,000, or a deficit of £17,770,000 (£9,000,000).

Dealing with the war expenditures, he said the Government had made the best calculations as to the amount it ought to ask from Parliament with the view of a successful prosecution of the war.

But it was impossible to be certain when the war would be concluded, and the expenditure might be larger. On the other hand, however, a happy change had recently taken place in the military situation, and it was a fact that the season now approaching was, in the opinion of all the authorities, favorable for Boer operations.

Mr. Hicks-Beach also said he had to make a war expenditure of £20,000,000 (£10,000,000) and proposed an increase of the income tax to fourpence in the pound, stamp duties on Stock Exchange contract notes to be extended to produce sales, the beer duties would be increased a shilling a barrel of thirty-six gallons, there would be an increase in the duty on spirits of sixpence per gallon, tobacco fourpence per pound, foreign clause sixpence per pound and, in addition, a duty of one penny on foreign spirits.

He anticipated that the above changes would increase the revenue £18,270,000, and to provide to save £4,000,000 by suspending the sinking fund in relation to certain grantable annuities. He proposed to borrow the rest of the necessary sum.

A total of £20,000,000 had to be raised, which £15,000,000 was now to be provided by bond or stock, and the balance of £5,000,000 would be provided in a term not exceeding two years.

During the course of his remarks the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred to the fact that the country was not at the expense of home industries.

months and the claims which would undoubtedly be made by the Royal colonies of Natal for compensation for losses sustained at the hands of the Boers, and the enormous increase in expenditure since he last spoke, had made him feel that the capacity of the Transvaal to bear the cost of the war was a less important factor, though it was still an important factor, than he estimated in October last.

LONDON, March 5.—The British main objective in the South African campaign is now clearly outlined as being Pretoria, the Transvaal capital. The result of this, which is merely incidental, may be expected any day.

GRAND JURY AFTER 3D AVE. WRECKERS.

The District-Attorney Ordered to Present Evidence of Criminality.

The Grand Jury to-day took under consideration steps to get at the wreckers of the Third Avenue Railroad, if anything may be discovered that can bring them within the pale of action for criminality.

Recorder Goff, in charging the Grand Jury, imposed upon Col. Gardiner the obligation to present anything that he could learn in the matter by vigorous prosecution of an inquiry. The District-Attorney in court stated that he had already adopted such measures and had written to Receiver Grant asking for information regarding the company's affairs.

Receiver Grant stated that he had not yet received the letter written by Col. Gardiner. He would not say for publication if he was prepared to present such evidence as has been asked for. He seemed, however, much impressed with the action of the Grand Jury and the District-Attorney.

It is expected that the activity and vigor of the inquiry which has been started on the heels of The Evening World's exposure will result in summary action and that the Grand Jury will have weighty matters to consider concerning the wreck of the company.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, in a conference with the Board of Directors, blamed himself for leading the Hart interests into Wall street, to their ultimate undoing at the hands of a clique.

GRAND JURY TO ACT.

Recorder Goff Charges Jurors to Investigate and Gardiner to Present Evidence.

Slung by a charge of Recorder Goff, which virtually accused him of dereliction in duty in not bringing the wrecking of the Third Avenue Railroad by his political allies to book District-Attorney Gardiner got up in General Sessions this morning and said that he would take immediate action.

"I have already notified Mr. Hugh J. Grant," said Col. Gardiner, "that I would like any evidence of wrong-doing which comes to his knowledge as temporary receiver of the Third Avenue road."

WILL ACT PROMPTLY.

"This information I will place before the Grand Jury just as fast as it comes to me."

The occasion for this promise was the impending of the regular March Grand Jury. The following were sworn in: George H. Putnam, publisher, 37 West Twenty-third street, foreman; Edwin L. Merrill, hotel-keeper, Continental hotel; Marcus C. Spencer, railroad, 69 West One Hundred and Fifty-second street; John P. Connelley, owner of the New York City Police Department, 22 Broadway.

IOP.M.EXTRA

CLOSING OF "SAPHO" ENGAGES CHIEF DEVERY.

Chief Devery returned to Police Headquarters at 5:30 P. M. to-day and when asked whether he intended to stop "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre to-night said that he was not prepared to answer the question.

He went direct to his office and immediately summoned Inspector Thompson, in whose police district Wallack's Theatre is located.

After an hour's consultation he ordered Inspector Thompson to Wallack's Theatre with a force of men to-night.

The Inspector was ordered to arrest anybody who violated any law of decency.

Chief Devery made a statement saying he would have to obey the law.

At Wallack's Theatre it was said that a visit from the police was not expected to-night, as there was an understanding between Magistrate Mott, District-Attorney Gardiner and Lawyer Hummel that the police were not to interfere until the case had been finally settled.

The District-Attorney denied that he had any such understanding.

SCANNELL TO FIGHT SHORT-HOUR BILL.

Fire Commissioner Scannell left for Albany to-day, where he is to appear before the Cities Committee of the Assembly to-morrow to oppose the Ford bill decreasing the hours of firemen by dividing the shifts into ten-hour-days and fourteen-hour-nights.

VESSEL PROBABLY LOST.

HALIFAX, March 5.—A life-preserver was picked up on the beach near Yarmouth to-day with the name "Planet Mercury" on it. As a steamer hatch and other articles were washed ashore near there on Saturday it is thought that some large vessel known as the Planet Mercury has been lost.

BAIL PLACED AT \$500; DEVERY ASKED TO STOP THE PLAY.

Magistrate Mott this afternoon decided that "Sapho," which has been playing at Wallack's Theatre, was an immoral play and a public nuisance.

He therefore held Olga Nethersole, the actress; Hamilton Revelle, her leading man; Marcus Mayer, her manager, and Theodore Moss, the proprietor of Wallack's Theatre, for participating in and maintaining this nuisance. They were held in \$500-bail each for trial.

The Magistrate, after a short parley with the manager of both, decided to parole the prisoners in the custody of their counsel, Mr. Hummel, and on Wednesday they will deposit cash bail with the City Chamberlain.

MAY STOP IT AT ONCE.

Col. Gardiner at once telephoned Chief Devery that Magistrate Mott had held that the play was immoral and a public nuisance and asked that the performance be stopped.

At Wallack's Theatre the news of the decision of Magistrate Mott was received without commotion. The theatre people said that the decision would have no effect. The performance of "Sapho" would go on as usual.

The case against the participants in the play "Sapho" was made by The World. It is a victory for purity and a body blow to the actors and actresses.



OLGA NETHERSOLE AS "SAPHO"

"AS I EXPECTED," SAID MISS NETHERSOLE.

At the conclusion of the hearing this afternoon Miss Nethersole said to an Evening World reporter: "It was as I expected."

VICTORY FOR THE WORLD.

"Sapho" is indecent and degrading. Not only did The World protest against its production, but hundreds of prominent citizens endorsed the protest and wished The World success in its undertaking.

The play was the portrayal of the life of a notorious woman, one Fanny Le Grande. It dipped into her life with startling realism and there were disgusting scenes and dialogue.

The numerous complaints moved The World to action. An investigation was made. Competent judges saw the play and reported its indecency. On these reports The World made complaint to District-Attorney Gardiner, who gave the case his personal attention.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of Olga Nethersole, who played the part of the notorious Fanny Le Grande; Hamilton Revelle, her leading man; Marcus Mayer, Miss Nethersole's manager, and Theodore Moss, the proprietor of Wallack's Theatre, where the play was being produced.

UNUSUAL COURTESY SHOWN.

These people were arrested. Magistrate Mott gave them private hearings. They were ably defended by Mr. Hummel. A crowd of witnesses was held on both sides and after hearing testimony to the Magistrate Mott (Continued on Second Page.)

HUMMEL'S SUMMING UP.

"There can be no question that Your Honor will find that there is not enough evidence before Your Honor to justify you in holding the defendants to await the action of the Grand Jury; that the evidence as established on both sides—The Court—This is not a Grand Jury case."

Col. Gardiner—No! Special Sessions. Mr. Hummel—If we wish to go to the Supreme Court—Well, I hope Your Honor will decide it, whether a Grand Jury case or a Special Sessions, and I leave it with Your Honor with that purpose.

Col. Gardiner—I am prepared to wait up if Your Honor desires to hear me.

DIDN'T HEAR GARDINER.

The Court—Well, I don't know that I care to hear it. I have looked over the case very carefully and I have heard over all the law that I could find in regard to this case and I think that (Continued on Second Page.)